

Collecting Today, Saving For Tomorrow: A Proposal for Rainwater Cisterns



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Climate Change Impacts

- Temperature increase
- Earlier snowpack melt =
Less summer flow
- Less summer flow =
Local watershed stress
- More stress = high costs
and less irrigation water



Aerial View of Lake Whatcom Watershed

Problem

- Large impact on Whatcom County's natural resources and local utilities
- Increase in water costs

Solution

- Build two 5,100 gal. cisterns to collect rainwater from the roof of Carver Gym
- Conserve water sustainably/lessen dependency on Lake Whatcom

Quick Knowledge

Potential Non-Potable Water Uses

- Non consumable
- Flushing toilets
- Wash equipment
- Irrigation



Why is Rainwater Better?

Potable Water

- Requires energy to disinfect, treat, and transport water
- Water utility rate is increasing
- Availability of local water sources decreasing

V.

Rainwater

- Currently available natural resource
- Can be sustainably used on campus
- Reduces stormwater runoff
- Saves money on water bill!!

Rules and Regulations

RCW 90.03

- “The on-site storage and/or beneficial use of rooftop or guzzler collected rainwater is not subject to the permit process.”
- Rainwater collection is **not** illegal in WA State
- State actively encourages rainwater collection

Case Study

Georgia Tech

- 6,000 gallon tank
- 30% irrigation cost reduction



Local Case Studies

Seattle Public Library



- Includes a 40,000 gallon underground tank with drip system

Seattle City Hall



- Includes a 210,000 gallon underground tank
- 88% water reduction

Rainwater Cistern Pilot Project



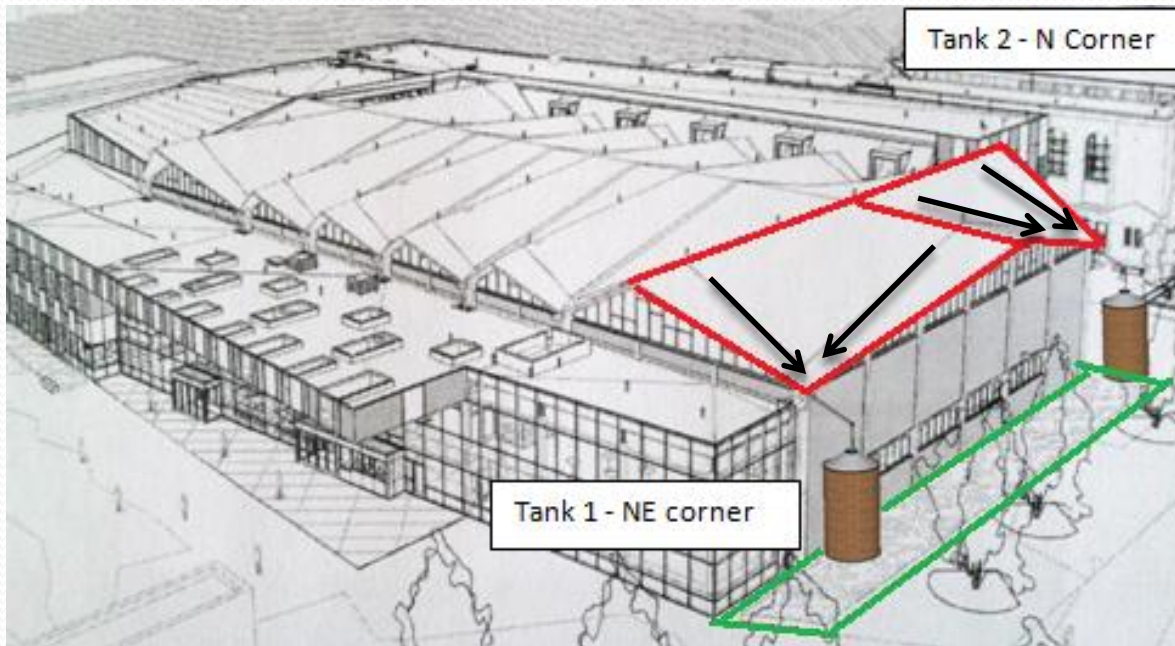
Educational Value



1,000 gallon tank near Biology greenhouse

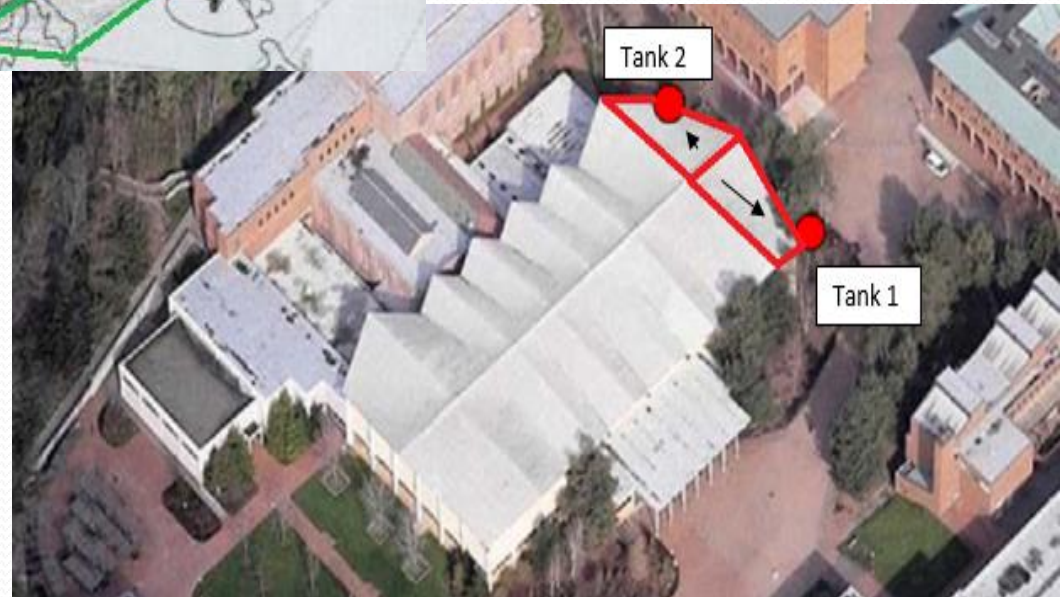
- Water Gauge
- Electronic Meter
- Information Plaque
- Class Involvement

Location



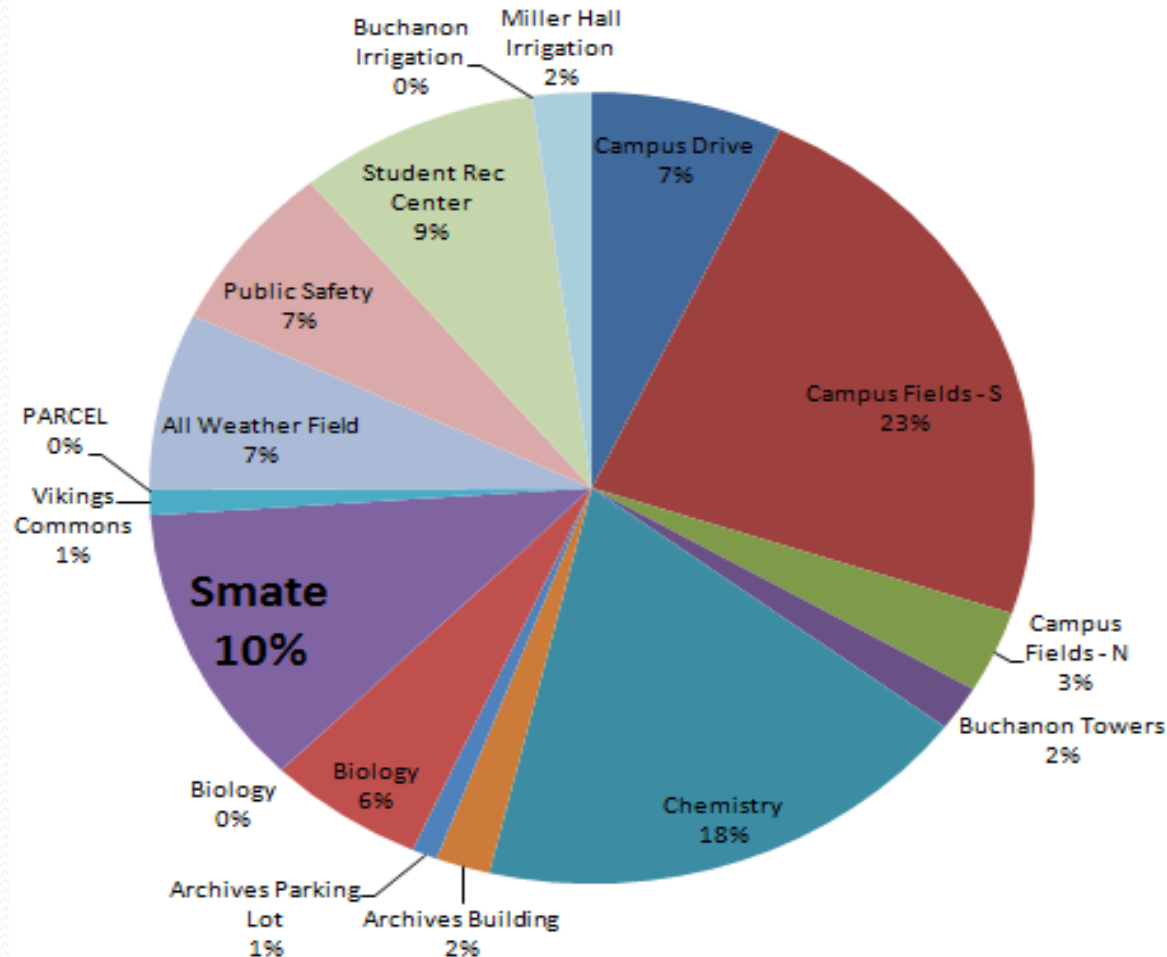
Green square = 3,800 Sq. Ft. of bed space

Roof size = 4,900 Sq. Ft.



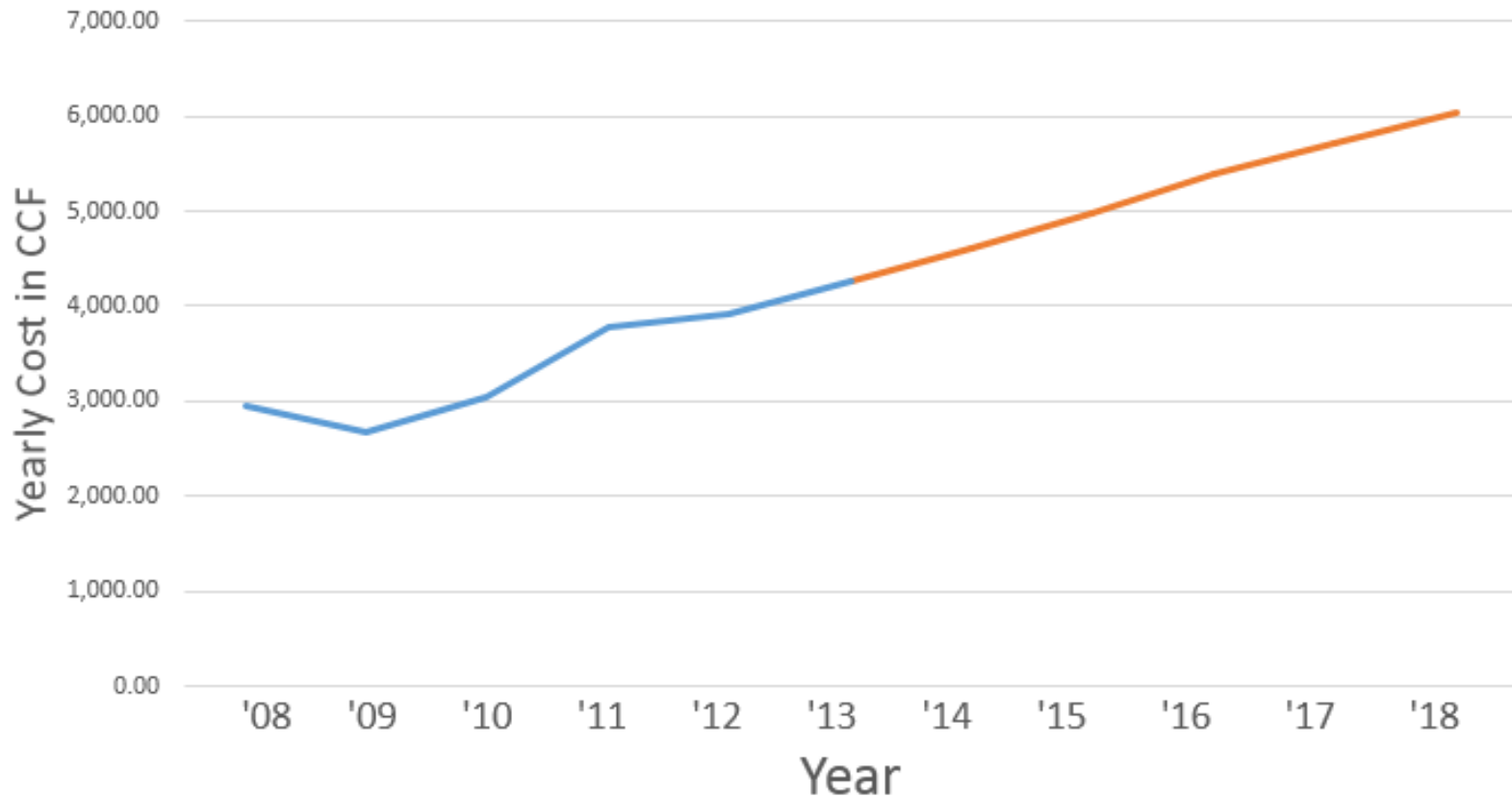
How Much We Use Right Now

**Total Campus Irrigation in Cubic Feet
Jul. '12 - Jun. '13**

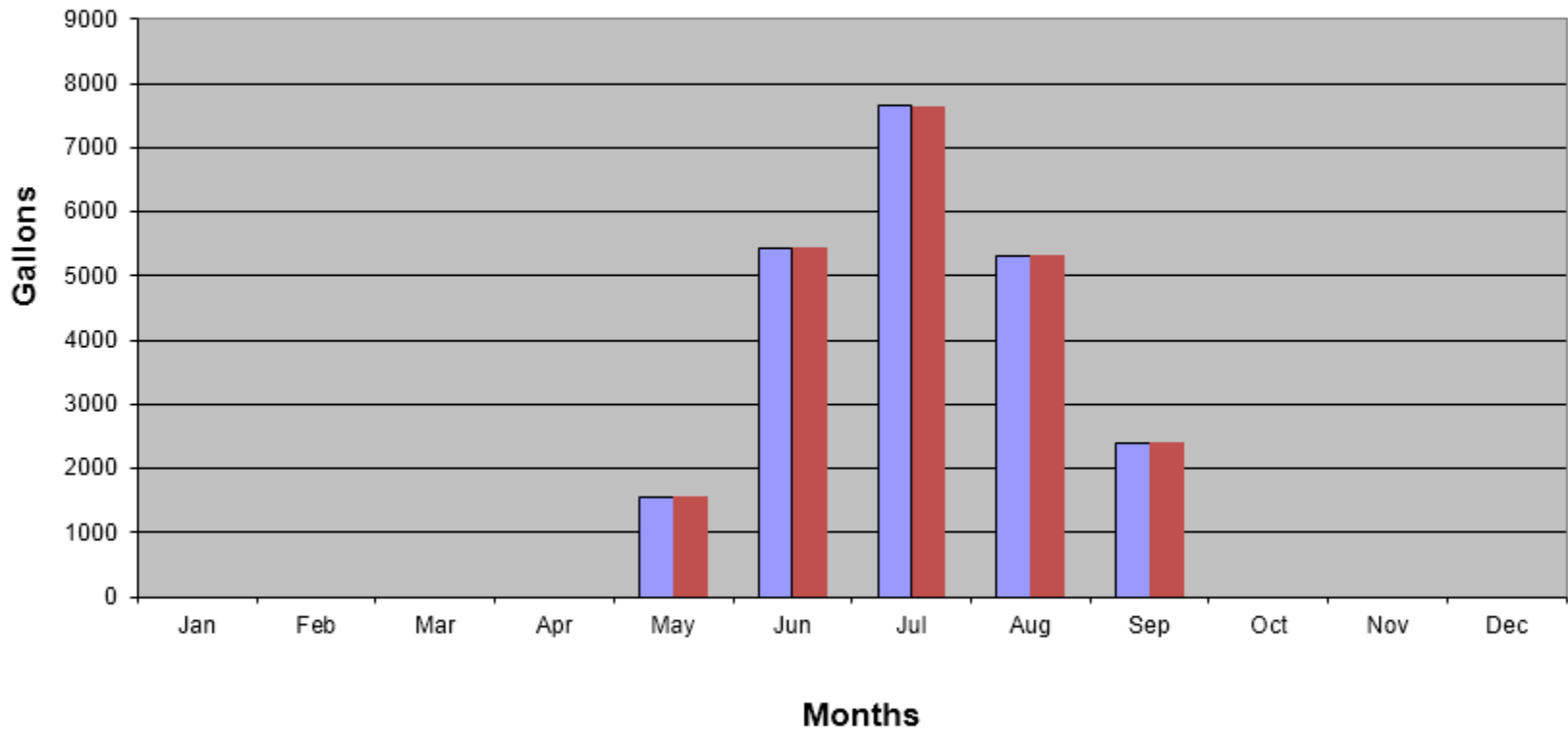


Current Water Usage

Yearly SMATE Irrigation Costs



Actual vs. Desired Total Monthly Water Use for Irrigation via Rain Catchment (Based on WA State Irrigation Guide)



- Desired Monthly Rainwater for Irrigation Use (gallons)
- Actual Enabled Rainwater for Irrigation Use (gallons)

Budget

| Materials | Estimate for One Cistern | Estimate for Two Cisterns |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5,100 gallon corrugated metal tank and accessories | \$ 9,395 | \$ 18,790 |
| Passive Filtration System | \$ 30 | \$60 |
| Labor | \$4,700 | \$ 9,395 |
| Total | \$ 14,125 | \$ 28,245 |

How Much Does All This Cost?

- Western will spend \$122,640 over 30 years
- Total savings = \$94,455 in 30 years
- Return on Investment = 7 years

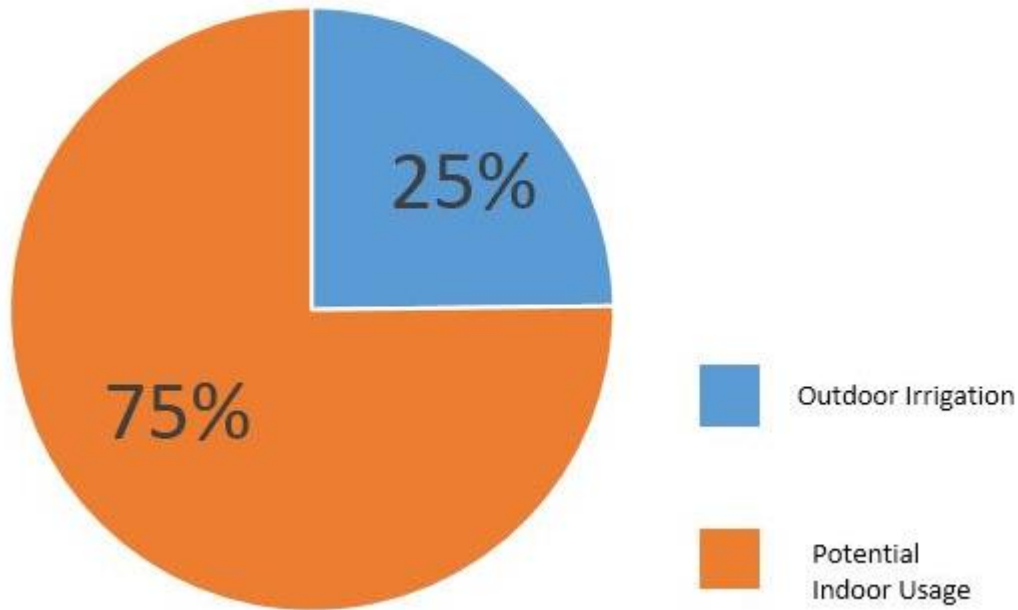
Potential Funding

- Green Energy Fee
- State funding for LEED certified remodel



Future Works

Water Collection in CCFs per Year



- 9,060 ccf collected rainwater left over after irrigation

- Carver Gym uses 450 ccf for toilet flushing per year

Conclusion

- Washington's climate is currently changing
- Rainfall is abundant in Bellingham
- Rain cisterns will save money in the long run
- The time to collect rainwater is now!



Thank You To All!!

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Any Questions?

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